*September 3, 1777.* NUMB. 2532.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

*Just printed, published, and now selling by* ROBERT BELL, *in Third-street, price Fifteen Pence,*

THE Rise and Continuance of the Substitutes in the Continental Army. Containing Extracts,

I. From the Journals of Congress.
II. From the Committee of Congress. Appointed to confer with the President, and Members of the Supreme Executive Council, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Board of War of said State, and the Delegates representing the same in Congress, concerning the Authority which should be deemed eligible to be exercised during the recess of the Council and Assembly.
III. From the Pennsylvania War-Office.
IV. From a Declaration of the Rights of Pennsylvania.
V. From the Plan or Frame of Government
VI. From the Militia Act of Pennsylvania. &c. &c.

With the Opinion of several eminent Lawyers.

*When a People can no longer expect Redress of public and heavy Evils, nor Satisfaction for public and bitter Injuries, hideous is the Prospect which they have before them. If they will tamely suffer a Fall from Plenty to Beggary, they may soon expect another, and a worse, from that to Slavery.*

Cato's Letters on Liberty, by Gordon and Trenchard.

Published for the Use of all, who are yet capable of noticing the proper discriminations, which will eternally exist between Right and Wrong.

PREFACE.

The following Pages contain the most material Facts relative to a very considerable Controversy that has arisen in this State.

Those Gentlemen, who have been at the Expence of sending Substitutes into the Continental Army, do think, that in so doing they have rendered their Country real and essential Service. They only ask in Return, a candid and impartial Examination into their Claim of Exemption, agreeable to the Recommendation of the Honourable the Continental Congress, on the 14th of April. 1777.

---

THESE are to give NOTICE to the PUBLIC, that PATRICK WILSON, by the New-Market, in Lombard-street, Makes and Sells the great restorative Balsam for all Fluxes, with several other Medicines of this Country Herbs and Roots. ¶

---

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the 18th of September instant, on the premises,

A COMMODIOUS dwelling-house, and near 5 acres of ground, in Moore's town, Burlington county, New-Jersey, within 10 miles of Philadelphia; there are a good bearing orchard, a pump of extraordinary good water, a good hay-house and stable-room for 3 or 4 horses; the house has two good cellars under it, a leanto and a kitchen; there are two rooms on a floor both below and above stairs, and a good shop adjoining that would suit almost any tradesman. It will be sold for cash, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, by

¶ RICHARD FLEMING.

---

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 5th day of June last, an Irish servant woman, named *Mary Montgomery*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, fresh complexioned, black hair; had on, when she went away, a black and white striped lincey short gown and petticoat, and a black bonnet; she had also a white bed gown, and sundry other clothes with her: It is supposed she went after Captain Matthew Irvine's company, in General Weaden's brigade, now at camp. Whoever secures said servant in Philadelphia goal, shall have *Twenty Dollars* reward.

*August* 20, 1777. ‖ JOHN HEAP.

She formerly lived with Major Matthew Smith, of Paxton, in Lancaster county.

---

*Bucks County, August* 23, 1777.

ABOUT the 15th of last month, a Colt of mine strayed and followed after the waggon horses and team belonging to John Thomas, of Tredyffrin township, in Charles county, and State of Pennsylvania, and being informed that some of his neighbours spread a report, that I charged him with taking said Colt; to do him justice, I give the public to know and do certify, that I did not charge him with taking him, he could not without injustice be charged, as he did his endeavour to keep the colt off from his horses, and advertised him; and being informed that it was said Peter Rinn, his Brother-in-law, sued me for keeping the matter secret, which is false; said Peter Rinn made no such proposal, but behaved like an honest man, so I am convinced that the said John Thomas and Peter Rinn were very wrongfully talked of, WILLIAM PETTIT.

Chester. *The deposition of Mary Berry, sworn before me one of the Justices of the peace for said county, saith that she was in company with John Thomas, of Tredyffrin township, in Chester county, and State of Pennsylvania, who had been out fuzzling at the camp in Jersey, and about two miles from Corryell's ferry, the Pennsylvania side, there came a darkish Colt to the waggon horses and team belonging to said Thomas, and that he drove said colt several times back from his team, but the colt still followed after, till he came to the Cross Roads, in Bucks county, and that there said Thomas advertised said colt, and when come home, that said Thomas's waggoner insisted to take the said colt away, which said Thomas refused, as he had advertised him, that the owner might appear.* MARY BERRY.

*Taken and subscribed the 22d day of August, 1777, before* ISAAC DAVIS.

Those malicious persons who were so busy as to endeavour to make my character appear unfair in the eyes of the public, are warned to prepare for an action at law, as I am fully determined to have satisfaction as far as the law will direct; I can produce evidence against three families, which I intend to prosecute, I omit mentioning their names, until such time as they shall appear before the Court of Justices, where my character will stand fair, and their invented falshood be proven against them, to their cost and discredit. ‖ 22 5 6. JOHN THOMAS.

---

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, situated in the town of Shippensburg, wherein Captain Matthew Scott now dwells; it is about 26 feet front by 30 feet deep, is one story and an half high, has four rooms on the lower floor and three rooms on the upper flour, also a good log kitchen, with a stone chimney and oven, a large square log stable and framed shed for horses; it is in a good part of the town for any public business, and has been a well accustomed tavern many years.

Also a Tract of Land, situated on the head waters of Bloody Run, in Bedford county, containing about 300 acres.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above, may know the terms, by applying to Matthew Henderson, Esq; in Shippensburg, or the subscriber, in Carlisle. JOHN HEAP.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above. ¶

---

*August* 12, 1777.

TWO HORSES came to the plantation of HANNAH KENTON, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on Bristol road, opposite the Seven Miles Stone; one is a dark brown Horse, about 14 or 15 hands high, he has a star in his forehead, and is supposed to be 5 or 6 years old. The other is a grey Mare about the same size, and 11 or 12 years old. They both appear to be draught Horses. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

---

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, the 23d instant, a grey HORSE, about 14¼ hands high, 16 or 17 years old, branded on the near shoulder I Y. The owner is desired to come, prove his property and take him away.

*August* 29, 1777. § WILLIAM DEAN.

---

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in New-Britain, Bucks county, on the 14th of August, 1777, supposed to have strayed from the Gross Roads a brown HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, near 16 hands high, branded with C on the near shoulder, and E on the near buttock, with a large blaze in his face, a natural pacer, shod all round; had on him a small bell. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. BENJAMIN MATTHEW. ¶

---

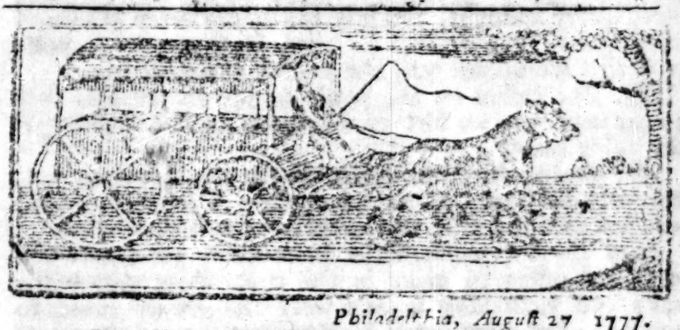
RUN away from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, on the 5th of August, 1777, a servant Girl, named *Margaret Sharp*, about 13 years of age. Whoever will take up said Girl and bring her to me, shall have *Six Dollars* reward, paid by JACOB BOUGH. ¶

---

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant Girl, who has two Years and three Months to serve; she is healthy and strong, and sold only for Want of Employ. Enquire of CHRISTOPHER REX, living in Springfield Township, Philadelphia County. ¶

---



*Philadelphia, August* 27 1777.

## SALEM STAGE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public in general, that he intends to drive stage as usual from William Cooper's to Salem, and all persons who will oblige him with their custom may depend upon his best endeavours to give satisfaction. DAVID BRIGGS.

---

*To the* PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I write to a people possessing christianity, and acknowledging the divine inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, I need make no apology for any reflections of a religious nature. The scriptures are confessedly of as great antiquity as any writings now extant, and being immediately from God they are of unquestionable authority. To them therefore we ought as men and christians to have recourse at all times, but more especially in times of calamity and public distress, that we may know what is required of us, and be enabled to avoid those evils, and put an end to the crimes which bring the judgments of the Most High upon a nation or people. The little sense we discover of the divine wrath, which hangs over and so heavily oppresses us, gives men of serious reflection the most dismal apprehensions for the consequence of the present struggle, in our righteous contest for the security of those rights which we inherit from heaven.

Be a cause ever so just, if prosecuted by unrighteous means, there is little reason to expect the favours of the Almighty. It must give a sensible mind the most anxious concern to observe, that the very crimes which bring down the vengeance of heaven encrease with our calamities. For perhaps extortion, oppression, and a thirst for gain were never so extensive, or heavily felt by any people in circumstances like ours.

There is a peculiarity in our case, rarely to be found in history. In the midst of plenty we feel all the effects of the greatest scarcity, and are actually in the condition of a garrison besieged in a country of plenty, without a single avenue to the least necessary article of life, salt alone excepted, being shut up.

The late Committee of Inspection of this city undertook to put a stop to the evils under which we at present labour about eighteen months ago, and we have every reason to think their endeavours would have been crowned with success, had not a remonstrance from about one hundred merchants, denying their authority, been sent in to them, which they referred to Congress, who unfortunately determined the matter in the merchants favour; this so weakened the authority of the Committee, and gave such an opportunity to mercenary interested men to prey upon their bleeding country, that we may, from this transaction, date our present distresses.—Being let loose from all restraint, there was no bounds set to their demands. The oppression and extortion consequent thereon rose to such a degree, that the Congress found it necessary to recommend the matter to the six middle States, and a Convention of them met for the purpose last winter at York-town; but a *mistaken* principle of leaving trade to regulate itself broke them up without doing any thing. There has not a week passed since, scarcely a day, without producing a fresh rise in the price of every article of life, and where it will end God only knows, unless some measures be taken to put a stop to the *still* growing evil.

The partial regulations of separate States will always be productive of consequences nearly as bad as the evil itself. The New England States undertook the matter; but to effect it in their own, they were obliged to prohibit an exportation, whereby, after furnishing them in their distresses with every thing in our power, we are denied a friendly return of our former services. Maryland too has fallen into the same partial and unkind policy, by which we are prevented from making use of the southern trade, where no such regulations have obtained. Thus we are wholly shut out from every chance of helping ourselves, and our own ports are blocked up by the fleets of the enemy. I will make no other reflexion on these improper measures; but that we took no such advantages of any of the States when in our power, tho' we might have been great gainers thereby.

The doctrine of trade regulating itself is good when unshackled, but is absurd in our case. For we have not the quantity of trade sufficient to effect the purpose, even in the smallest degree; and to leave those who run the risques to their liberty to demand what price they please, in hopes of obtaining trade by that means, is vanity, and in our circumstances will ever fail. A prudent regulation will much more probably effect the matter, and be attended with other very important and beneficial consequences; so long as our current cash consists of bills of credit, the foreign adventurer will gain little by the exhorbitant price of his commodities. For after loading his vessel with our produce, the cash remaining in his hands is only valuable so far as he can purchase hard money for it, which destroys our currency, and thereby strikes at the very vitals of our defence, without any advantage to himself; for he would be able to buy the same quantity of hard money with the quarter part of the bills of credit which he otherwise is obliged to give, if no depreciation took place.

To fix a reasonable price upon every article of life would not be of the least disadvantage even to our own traders; for, besides this consideration, that there is scarcely the meanest shopkeeper who has not made a fortune already, every increase in the price of his goods only depreciates the value of the cash he receives for it, and of all which he possesses, and the lowering the price would in the same proportion enhance the value of his cash, so that he could be no sufferer in the end.

The evil took its rise among men little attached to our cause, and has been promoted with a manifest design to distress and reduce us to a submission, and even at this day, if you attempt to complain, they tauntingly tell you, this is the price you pay for liberty.

The country bore long with it in hopes of redress; but finding none, they were obliged to fall into the same measures to indemnify themselves, and they will never be brought down until the evil be corrected at its source. It is at present of such magnitude as to require the utmost attention and exertions of every public body and of every lover of his country, and to put a stop to it becomes an indispensible duty we owe to God, our country and ourselves, as a neglect of it will probably involve us, 'ere long, in inextricable difficulties.

It is in vain to hope or even to pray for success while we suffer such evils to prevail amongst us. They are such as would of themselves bring down the vengeance of heaven upon us, did we not already feel his correcting hand. I have only thrown a few hints together to open up the subject, and leave it to more masterly hands to treat it properly, and to those in power to find out proper remedies. A. B

---

*Extract of a Letter from General Washington to Congress, dated August* 25, 1777.

"AMONG the copies you will find General Burgoyne's instructions at large to Lieut. Col. Baum, pointing out the objects of his command, when he was first detached. What we had before was after he marched, and was an answer to a report he had received from him. There was also a mistake in his name before, being called Bern in the copies sent by Gen. Lincoln."

*INSTRUCTIONS for Lieut. Col. Baum.**

The object of your expedition is to try the affections of the country, to disconcert the councils of the enemy, to mount Piedefels dragoons, to complete Peter's corps, and to obtain large supplies of cattle, horses and carriages.

The several corps, of which the inclosed is a list, are to be under your command.

The troops must take no tents, and what little baggage is carried by officers, must be on their own bat-horses.

You are to proceed from Battenkill to Arlington, and take post there till the detachment of Provincials under the command of Capt. Sheerwood, shall join you from the southward.

You are then to proceed to Manchester, where you will again take post, so as to secure the pass of the mountains on the road from Manchester to Rockingham; from hence you will detach the Indians and light troops to the northward, towards Otter creek on their return, and also, receiving intelligence that no enemy is in force on the Connecticut river, you will proceed by the road over the mountains to Rockingham, where you will take post. This will be the most distant part on the expedition, and must be proceeded upon with caution, as you will have the defile of the mountains behind you, which might make a retreat difficult; you must therefore endeavour to be well informed of the force of the enemy's [illegible] the neighbouring country. Should you find it [illegible] prudence be effected, you are to remain there [illegible] Indians and light troops are detached by the river [illegible] you are afterwards to descend the river to [illegible] trial and from that place, by the quickest march, [illegible] return by the great road to Albany.

During your whole progress, your [illegible] have orders to bring [illegible] horses [illegible]

* *Lieut. Col. Baum is [illegible] the engagement with Gen. Stark.*

# LONDON.

## HOUSE of COMMONS, May 16.

*Opened the debate on the report of the Budget.*

MR. *HARTLEY*, in a ſpeech of two hours, followed Lord North through his calculations of finance. In the courſe of his argument he particularly dwelt upon the great danger to which the landed intereſt was expoſed, from the ſad ſituation of public affairs.—He repreſented, that they had no proſpect but of ſeeing the land tax mortgaged.

*Mr. Aſhly* demanded of Lord North, whether the tax on the ſale of eſtates was to include leaſes let by auction?

*Lord North* replied, Not ſimple leaſes; but he apprehended if leaſes were ſold under a fine, which he knew to be the caſe in ſome places, from ſome lands he had in the Weſt of England, that in ſuch caſe they would be within the bill. He then partly replied to Mr. Hartley—ſaid that a million of the navy debt had been paid off, and a larger payment now was not neceſſary. Upon the ſubject of the American war, he lamented it as well as the honourable gentleman—and Mr. Hartley having called upon him to take care of his head from the effects of it; he ſaid, that as to the ſituation of his head he was not in much pain, as he truſted this was a country in which he ſhould remain very *ſafe*, provided he was *innocent*. That he had acted, in every circumſtance, from the beſt of his judgment; and what was of much more conſequence, *honeſtly*, *openly*, and without CONCEALMENT.—That as to nobody's being willing to take the poſt of *Firſt Lord of the Treaſury*, and the honourable gentleman's advice to him to withdraw in time, he had contradicted himſelf; that he could not think of retiring at any period becauſe that period was difficult and dangerous—it would be inconſiſtent with his honour; but the honourable gentleman had furniſhed him with another reaſon, which made it impoſſible for him to quit, which was the *unlucky misfortune* that no body could be found to accept his place. Let me, however, Sir (he continued) add, that I ſit on this bench no longer than the voice of the people keeps me here, I mean the voice of this Houſe; whenever I ſhall have ſo acted as to have that voice againſt me, believe me, Sir, I ſhall retire with as much pleaſure as propriety.

He made an apology for not going ſo fully into the ſtate of the nation as ſome gentlemen expected, ſaying, that when he had ſhort budgets he had time to do it without tiring the Houſe—but ſince new taxes had been deviſed, it had made ſo long a detail neceſſary, as would have tired the Houſe.

*Mr. Dempſter* propoſed to Lord North a ſcheme, by which he might have raiſed the ſame money upon better terms, by three and a half per cents. only creating a capital of ſix and a half millions, inſtead of five. Upon the point of taxes, he ſaid they were multiplied ſo, that ſoon no man, who did not eat the bread of government, would have any bread to eat at all. He touched alſo upon the propriety of raiſing money by long annuities rather than perpetuities, &c.

*Lord North* juſtified the meaſures of raiſing money by perpetuities, rather than long leaſes, ſaid the queſtion had often been agitated, but experience decided in favour of perpetuities.

*Mr. Bayley*, *Mr. Luttrel*, and *Sir Joſeph Mawbey*, all ſpoke againſt miniſterial meaſures, but were not much attended to nor heard.

*Col. Barre* aroſe; there was ſilence, and he proceeded, touching ſhortly upon the expectations every one preſent muſt have had of ſome explanation from both or one of the noble Lords (North and Germaine) relative to the ſtate of the nation, with regard to foreign powers, and the proſpect of a ſpeedy end to the American war. Further he hoped, from what could be gathered from two dry ſentences, that France and Spain meant nothing hoſtile, and that there was hopes of a good concluſion to the troubles in America. He called upon Lord North to explain the 700,000l. for proviſions alone—Likewiſe the 800,000l. for extraordinaries, for which the noble Lord had hitherto told them that that and other 400,000l. were applied for a military cheſt, a very laconic explanation, but ſuch as he hoped would by no means prove ſatisfactory to the Houſe. That in relation to the rum buſineſs, a Mr. Atkinſon muſt be a very good friend indeed to the treaſury, for he had been paid 35,000l. for rum, without any of the requiſites of a ſatisfactory account, for there was not even a quantity ſpecified, which he had furniſhed. He underſtood, however, that it was at Five Shillings and Three-pence per gallon. That he had made inquiries of planters, merchants and others, and had found that Three Shillings and Six-pence per gallon was a very favourable contract price. That Two Shillings and Four-pence was a prime coſt price, and deſired to know if a Mr. Irwine had not offered to contract for rum at Two Shillings and Six-pence? And alſo if the victualling office had not contracted for it no longer ago than laſt Monday at Two Shillings and Six-pence? He would not hint an idea that the noble Lord touched a penny of theſe contracts. He who certainly was capable of raiſing LACKS of PAGODAS, can never be reproached with the meanneſs of being concerned in the pitiful tranſactions of a rum contract.

*Lord North*, in reply, ſaid, That as to the contract buſineſs, nothing could be clearer than the mode of the exchequer paſſing the accounts of the contractors with government. That there was always vouchers for every thing that was done, ſo that the compleateſt ſatisfaction could at any time be had, as to the terms of the contract and the due performance of thoſe terms. That the contract with Atkinſon was for rum of the very beſt proof, the fineſt that could be had in Jamaica. And in order that it might be known whether the rum was of that goodneſs, an inſtrument for aſcertaining it had been ſent out. That Mr. Pelham, Secretary to the Navy Board, had informed the Treaſury, that their contract price in Jamaica was four ſhillings and four pence per gallon, but that in addition to this there was a freight, part to Boſton at ſix-pence, and part to Canada at nine-pence, which made upon an average ſeven-pence halfpenny. Leekage was ten per cent. or five-pence per gallon. Inſurance eight per cent. or four-pence. Commiſſions five per cent. two pence halfpenny.

| | In all |
|---|---|
| Prime coſt | 0 4 4 |
| Freight | 0 0 7 1-2 |
| Leakage | 0 0 5 |
| Inſurage | 0 0 4 |
| Commiſſions | 0 0 2 1-2 |
| | 0 5 11 |

Whereas the Treaſury had contracted at five ſhillings and three-pence, which, he thought, ſo far from being a bad bargain, was evidently a very favourable one.

As to Mr. Irwine having offered to contract cheaper, he [illegible] not the beſt, but no other contracts were to be made [illegible] firſt, as they were now left to the Commander in [illegible]ham Howe. In anſwer to the Colonel's [illegible]out a military cheſt, it ſeemed to him not an improper term, as it was at the diſpoſition of the Commander in Chief, for the purchaſe of extraordinaries.

*Colonel Barre*, with ſome vehemence of pleaſantry, roſe to hug (as he called it) the noble Lord; upon the rum affair he was perfectly ſatisfied—perfectly convinced of the wondrous good œconomy of the noble Lord, to get that at Five Shillings and Three-pence, which plainly coſt the contractor Six Shillings. Why the poor man muſt be ruined—It was cruel to treat him ſo unjuſtly;—and he now plainly ſaw the reaſon why people of all ſorts were ſo ſhy of taking government contracts;—but this Mr. Atkinſon muſt be the greateſt ideot in the whole contracting world. Did he make his contracts for four crout and porter upon the ſame principles? But what will the noble Lord ſay when he is aſſured that rum, ſo far from being 4s. 4d. in the iſland, is no more than 1s. 9d.? Yet that this was the fact he knew from certain intelligence. Thoſe, therefore, who had ſo flagrantly miſinformed the noble Lord, ought to be reprimanded. He then called again on Lord Germaine to give ſome ſatisfaction to the houſe upon the buſineſs of the American war—that Lord ſpoke but ſeldom, but he ſpoke with weight.

*Governor Johnſton* treated the idea of rum being at 4s. 4d. (in Jamaica) with great harſhneſs. He ſaid it was poſſible the noble Lord muſt have made a miſtake not very uncommon, that of currency for ſterling; but there was 40 per cent. difference in the exchange. He ſaid that the occaſion of theſe contracts was wrong; for they were only bribing the ſoldiers to their buſineſs;—that Sir Jeffery Amherſt conquered that country, without any rum coming to the national expence.

*Sir James Colbourn* roſe, to explain the circumſtances of his contract for 100,000 gallons of rum from Grenada, where the current price was 2s. 1d. ſterling a gallon. That there were expences in caſks, &c. which gentlemen had forgot; that to carry rum from the Weſt-Indies to Boſton or Canada now was an immenſe expence, except they were to be freighted there on purpoſe, and to come back again empty to the iſlands. But he produced one fact, which was very ſtrong for the Treaſury, he freighted five ſhips with his contract, and one not being loaded, he filled her up with more of the ſame rum, to be ſold at Quebec on his own account, and that ſold for a higher price than what his contract gave him;—he ſpoke entirely from facts, and offered to produce proofs of what he ſaid at the bar,—That if the Treaſury would give him another ſuch contract, he would not take it; that his contract, and it might be the ſame with others, was made under the expectance of the price falling, inſtead of which it roſe.

*Lord North* ſaid, Mr. Pelham's account was 4s. 4d. without diſtinguiſhing whether it was currency or not; but he apprehended that currency was meant, from the certain expences he had recapitulated running ſo much above 5s. 3d.—but that he would inform himſelf more particularly about it, and give the houſe every ſpecies of information they wiſhed to have, as there was no contract that would not bear the ſtricteſt examination.

*Mr. Fox* called on the houſe ſimply to remark, that 40 per cent. was no ſort of difference in the account of the noble Lord.

*Mr. Bayley* offered to deliver to the uſe of government, the very beſt rum at 2s. 2d. ſterling in Jamaica, which was juſt half the price the noble Lord had mentioned.

*Lord North* replied, if the honourable gentleman had any good offers to make in the contracting way,—the navy and victualling boards were the proper places to apply to; and were not in his department; and the prices he had mentioned were from papers, not memory.

*Mr. Dempſter* remarked, that if contracts were publicly advertiſed to whoever would ſupply them cheapeſt, as they ought ever to be, the noble Lord would not be under any difficulties in having recourſe to either papers or memory.

*Mr. Dunning* ſaid, that there was no clearneſs in this matter of contracts, but there was one thing as clear as day, which was the noble Lord's perfect ignorance of the whole tranſaction.

*Lord George Germaine* roſe to give ſatisfaction to the Houſe, why he had, in the debate of the day before, ſaid that there was a proſpect of a ſucceſsful end to the war in North-America:—That as to his ſpeaking ſeldom, it was not his cuſtom to ſpeak when he had nothing to ſay; but whenever he was called upon to give information to the Houſe, he ſhould always then ſpeak with pleaſure: As to the campaign, he thought he had the greateſt reaſon to expect ſucceſs from the army of Gen. Howe being in good order, and more numerous from recruits than in the laſt campaign, while that of the rebels was in much worſe order, and leſs numerous than it was before: That the fleet was alſo reinforced with ſome ſhips of the line, which were wanting laſt year: That he thought himſelf further well founded in his expectation from the minds of the people turning, from their experiencing the miſery of anarchy, confuſion and deſpotiſm, inſtead of the happineſs and ſecurity they enjoyed under the legal government of this country;—that theſe emotions had operated ſo ſtrongly in their minds, that very many deſerters had left the rebel army, and come in to General Howe with their arms—many hundreds—and were coming in every day: That he had farther formed his opinion from the circumſtance of the Congreſs having given up the government, confeſſing themſelves unequal to it, and creating Mr. Waſhington Dictator of America; theſe circumſtances, he thought, promiſed diviſions among them: That another circumſtance, which every day proved of yet greater importance, was their being diſappointed in their expectations of aſſiſtance and ſupport from France; they had been bouyed up with that hope, and made to believe that a ſuperior French fleet would be ſeen riding on their coaſt:—In all which they now felt themſelves deceived, and reſented it accordingly: That they had met with the ſame diſappointments from Spain—not that he aſſerted they had not received underhand aſſiſtance from both, in officers, &c. &c. but what they were promiſed was open, avowed aſſiſtance. Yet, Sir, added his Lordſhip, for the protection of France they would pay largely,—they have offered largely,—they have, by their pretended Ambaſſadors, actually offered to the French Court all our Weſt-India iſlands.—There is liberality, Sir!—There is love of freedom, to conſign ſo readily under French dominion and deſpotiſm the whole Weſt-Indies!—Let me farther remark, Sir, that there are great expectations from the army in Canada, which laſt year could do no more than prepare to act; but having deſtroyed the enemy's fleet, they will be able to advance early in the ſpring, and unite with General Howe's army, adding twelve thouſand men to it, beſides Canadians. His Lordſhip farther brought another circumſtance, which was the infinite difficulty Waſhington found in raiſing men; He had been under the neceſſity of forcing them into arms for 3 years, yet gave them a bounty of Thirty Pounds ſterling a man; but nothing could make it effectual, for as faſt as they were forced on one ſide, they deſerted to the other; of which there were ſix thouſand armed New-Yorkers in General Howe's army; that his army was chiefly collected from the South; for from New-England none had been raiſed, and they would early be cut off from the South. Theſe, he ſaid, were the reaſons which induced him to have the warmeſt hope that the next campaign would prove very favourable.

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE.

*Whitehall, May 10.*

*Extract of a Letter from Gen. Sir Willkam Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, April 1, 1777.*

THERE have not been any occurrences ſince my laſt worthy your Lordſhip's notice, excepting the ſucceſs of a detachment of 500 men, that I ſent up the North-River in tranſports on the 22d of March, convoyed by the Brune frigate, to deſtroy a conſiderable depoſit of proviſions and ſtores, which the enemy had made at Peeks-Kill, near 50 miles diſtant from New-York. Lieut. Col. Bird, of the 15th regiment, commanded the party. The rebels ſtationed there retiring on his approach, he got poſſeſſion of the poſt. Before their retreat they ſet fire to the principal ſtore houſes, and thereby rendered uſeleſs the only wharff where it was practicable to embark the remaining ſtores in convenient time, which made it expedient to deſtroy the greater part. This was completely effected to the amount ſpecified in the incloſed return; and the detachment, re-embarking without interruption, returned here the 26th.

Return of proviſions, ſtores, &c. for the uſe of the rebel army, taken and deſtroyed by a detachment of the King's troops, commanded by Lieut. Col. Bird, of the 15th infantry, at Peeks-Kill, upon the North-River, the 23d and 24th of March, 1777.

*Deſtroyed and burnt by the King's troops;* 310 hogſheads of rum, 150 hogſheads of melaſſes, 800 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biſcuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 800 buſhels of oats, 2500 buſhels of wheat, 800 buſhels of buckwheat, 12 caſks of coffee, 9 caſes of chocolate, 50 caſks of tallow, 30 cheſts of candles, 15 barrels of ſalt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 500 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 400 entrenching tools, 30 caſks of nails, 150 waggons with harneſs, 1 iron twelve pounder on field carriage.

*Deſtroyed and burnt by the rebels;* 100 hogſheads of rum, 500 bundles of ſtraw, 1 magazine of hay, 2000 buſhels of wheat, 1 ammunition waggon loaded.

*Total.* 410 hogſheads of rum, 150 hogſheads of melaſſes, 1300 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biſcuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 500 bundles of ſtraw, 1 magazine of hay, 800 buſhels of oats, 4500 buſhels of wheat, 800 buſhels of buckwheat, 12 caſks of coffee, 9 caſes of chocolate, 50 caſks of tallow, 30 cheſts of candles, 15 barrels of ſalt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 500 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 400 entrenching tools, 50 caſks of nails, 150 waggons and carts, with harneſs, 1 iron twelve pounder on field carriage, 1 ammunition waggon loaded.

N. B. Two piles of barracks for 1200 men, and ſeven ſtore houſes, containing the above ſtores, with many other articles that cannot be aſcertained, were burnt, alſo ſeveral ſloops and pettiaugers were deſtroyed loaded with proviſions. Signed, JOHN BIRD, Lieut. Col. 15th regt. foot.

*Extract of a letter from Lord Viſcount Howe, Vice Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North-America, to Mr. Stephens, dated at New-York, March 31, 1777.*

"Commodore Hotham anchored the 14th of January in Cheſapeak Bay, where by his unexpected appearance, an opportunity offered for ſeizing a ſhip laden with about 350 hogſheads of tobacco intended for Nantz. He ſailed from Cheſapeak Bay on the 11th of February, and arriving off the Delaware on the 17th, was forced away from that ſtation by ſtrong northerly winds, which prevented his return until the 11th inſtant; and there was thereby an opportunity offered for an armed brig fitted by the rebels, and ſeveral trading veſſels, to put to ſea from that river. The Commodore had the good fortune to take an American ſhip laden with ammunition and military ſtores from Nantz, ſoon after his return, and ſent her under convoy of the Daphne to this port. Several other captures have been made by the ſhips of the ſouthern ſquadron, in number from 25 to 30, which have been moſtly ſunk or otherwiſe deſtroyed. I have reaſon from different relations to believe, that ſmall ſquadrons under Capt. Hammond and Capt. Davis, have made as many more; but the particulars not having been yet tranſmitted, none of theſe captures are added to the general liſt herewith encloſed *.

The General, meditating an attempt by ſurprize to take or deſtroy a conſiderable magazine which the rebels had formed at Peeks-Kill, about 50 miles up the North-River, a corps of troops, commanded by Col. Bird, embarked in four tranſports, and proceeded by the North-River the 22d inſtant, under the conduct of Capt. Ferguſon in the Brune, with the Dependance, and another galley, fitted for the occaſion; the enemy, upon the ſudden diſcovery and approach of the armament next day, ſet fire to a part of their magazines and barracks before they retreated. The troops after they landed did the ſame to the reſt, whereby this plentiful depoſit of proviſions, ſtores, and other neceſſaries of various kinds, was totally deſtroyed, with no other loſs than two ſeamen, who were miſſing when the troops re-embarked the ſucceeding day.

* *The liſt here referred to has not yet come to hand.*

## BOSTON, Auguſt 21.

Since our laſt arrived ſafe into port at the eaſtward and ſouthward, two prizes, the former with 1000 quarter caſks ſherry, and 20 ditto claret wine, 70 tons ſalt, and ſome medicines; the latter with 1000 barrels of beef, pork and butter, &c.

## HARTFORD, Auguſt 25.

Laſt Thurſday night General Parſons, with 7 or 800 men, went on Long-Iſland, to bring off a party of the enemy poſted at Setalket, which he intended to have taken by ſurprize; but it ſeems that, by means of ſome infernal Tory, they had been apprized of his coming for many days, and were ſo ſtrongly fortified as rendered the attempt ineffectual. However he took a number of blankets, and 12 or 13 horſes belonging to the Britiſh troops, and returned the next day in ſafety. This ſhews how much we ſuffer from internal foes, who get knowledge of our moſt ſecret movements, and find means to convey it to the enemy.

## KINGSTON, Auguſt 25.

An expreſs came to town laſt night from our northern army, commanded by Gen. Gates, at Stillwater. From letters brought by the expreſs we learn the following particulars, viz.

That the late Bennington battle began about ſeven miles weſt of the meeting-houſe. That the number of the enemy at firſt was about thirteen hundred, who were ſoon after reinforced by fifteen hundred more—that after the engagement had been continued warmly for ſome time, the enemy beat a parly, which not being underſtood

by our people, they rushed forward on the enemy with fixed bayonets, took great part of them, and totally routed the rest, pursuing them for five or six miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| The number taken - - - | 669 |
| Besides wounded (including 32 officers) | 100 |
| The number killed, besides many that it is supposed are not yet found. | 222 |
| Total | 991 |

Col. Baum, who commanded the whole of the enemy's forces, is among the slain. We have taken 900 swords of the dragoons, upwards of 1000 stands of arms, four brass field-pieces, viz. one 12, two 9, and one 4 pounders. Our loss 20 or 30 killed, and not more than 50 wounded.

A deserter from the enemy, lately examined, reports, that there were only 800 of them escaped from the battle of Bennington.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.

SIR, *Head-Quarters, August 25th, 1777.*

A MESSENGER is just arrived with the inclosed letters from General Arnold and Colonel Gansevoort; I am happy in communicating them to your Excellency. Great honour is due to Colonel Gansevoort, Lieut. Colonel Willet, and the officers and soldiers of the garrison under their command; I cannot too warmly recommend them to Congress. The gallant defence of Fort Stanwix must convince all the western nations of Indians of the superiority of the American arms.

*I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,*
HORATIO GATES.

*His Excellency* JOHN HANCOCK, *Esq;*
*President of* CONGRESS.

SIR, *Head Quarters, August 28th, 1777.*

IN the packet, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency a copy of a letter I received last night from Major General Arnold—The defeat and disgrace with which the enemy have been obliged to retreat from Fort-Schuyler, added to the compleat and brilliant victory gained by General Stark and Col. Warner, at Bennington, gives the brightest lustre to the American arms, and covers the enemies of the United States with infamy and shame—The horrid murders and scalpings paid for and encouraged by Lieut. General Burgoyne, previous to his defeat at Bennington, will for ever stain the honor of the British arms. In one house, the parents, with six children, were most cruelly butchered; and this polite Maccaroni paid Ten Dollars for each of their scalps.—Heaven has I hope in store some punishment for such unheard of crimes.

*I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,*
HORATIO GATES.

*The Hon.* John Hancock, *Esq.*

*Fort Schuyler, August 22d, 1777.*

DEAR SIR,

THIS morning at 11 o'clock I began a heavy cannonade upon our enemy's works, which was immediately returned by a number of shells and cannon. About 3 o'clock several deserters came in, who informed me that General St. Ledger, with his army, was retreating with the utmost precipitation; soon after which, I sent out a party of about sixty men to enter their camps, who soon returned and confirmed the above account. About 7 o'clock this evening Hanjort Schuyler arrived here, and informed me that General Arnold with two thousand men were on their march for this post; in consequence of which I send you this information.

*I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.*
PETER GANSEVOORT, Colonel.

*To the Hon. General Arnold, or officer commanding the army on their march to Fort Schuyler.*

*Mohock River, ten miles above Fort Daton, August 23d, 1777. Five o'clock, P. M.*

DEAR GENERAL,

I wrote you the 21st. instant from the German Flats, that from the best intelligence I could procure of the enemy's strength it was much superior to ours, at same time inclosed you a copy of the resolutions of a Council of War, and requested you to send me a reinforcement of one thousand light troops. As the enemy had made their approaches within two hundred yards of the fort, I was determined at all events to hazard a battle, rather than suffer the garrison to fall a sacrifice; this morning I marched from the German Flats for this place; the excessive bad roads, and necessary precautions in marching through a thick wood, retarded us so much, that we have but this moment reached this place, where I have met an express with the inclosed letter from Col. Gansevoort, acquainting me the enemy had yesterday retired from Fort Schuyler with great precipitation; I am at a loss to judge of their real intentions, whether they have returned home, or retired with a view of engaging us on the road. I am inclined to the former from the account of the deserters, and from their leaving their tents and considerable baggage, which our people have secured.

I shall immediately detach about nine hundred men, and make a forced march to the fort, in hopes of coming up with the rear, and securing their cannon and heavy baggage. *I am, dear General, your*

*Affectionate, obedient humble servant,*
B. ARNOLD.

*Hon. Major General* GATES.

*Fort Schuyler, August 24th, 1777. Ten o'clock at night.*

DEAR GENERAL,

I wrote you yesterday that the enemy had retreated from this place; at 5 o'clock this evening, by a forced march of 22 miles, through a thick wood, I reached this place, in expectation of harrassing the enemy in their retreat; Colonel Gansevoort had anticipated my design by sending out a small party, who brought in four royals, and a considerable quantity of baggage, with a number of prisoners and deserters; the enemy went off with the greatest precipitation, leaving their tents standing, their provisions, ammunition, &c. &c. which have fallen into our hands. *I am, dear General, your affectionate,*
B. ARNOLD.

*Hon. Major-General* GATES.

*Published by order of Congress,*
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

*Extract of a letter from Portsmouth in New Hampshire, dated August 14.*

"Arrived in this port Captain Ezekiel Hand, in the schooner Advance, who sailed from Great Egg-Harbour on the first instant, and on the third, in lat. 35, long. 66, came on a violent gale of wind, or hurricane, from the westward, when they scudded under their foresail with the bonnet off, but a very heavy sea running, the vessel overset and soon filled; they then attempted to cut away the mainmast, and in so doing lost their axe; shortly after the foremast working loose in the partners, they cut away the shrouds and stay, and cleared the wreck, when she righted, having lost every thing off the deck, except the boat; the gale still continuing, they lay in that condition for thirty hours before they could begin to free and hatches, and the round house lifting up with the sea, every thing was washed out of the cabin, together with all their books and papers. It was something very extraordinary, they lost both their compasses, but after some time they saw a compass floating at a distance, when they sent out the boat and saved it, which proved of great service, as they then shaped their course for Boston; they made the Isle of Shoals in ten days after they freed the vessel, with no other subsistance than raw meat and water, being seven in number; and arrived in the harbour of Piscataway, having lost their foremast, foresail, foretop-sail, with the rigging belonging to the same, and their cable."

Since the enemy have landed at Elk, we hear a number of them have been taken prisoners, several of whom were brought to this city; and deserters are daily coming in.

By the accounts of deserters from the enemy, their situation must be very disagreeable and distressing, as the number of sick is considerable, having increased greatly since they landed, and they are so closely observed by the militia that they dare not venture far to procure fresh provisions. That numbers of seamen as well as soldiers are determined to desert the first opportunity; the latter in particular are greatly dissatisfied, on account of their bad provisions, for which even best part of their pay is stopped, as they do not receive more than twopence halfpenny a day, and when that happens to be paid them it is not in their power to purchase any vegetables, which the poor fellows are now more desirous of than ever they were of liquor. And that soon after their landing they lost near 30 horses, having turned them into a corn field, where the creatures eat to such excess that they expired before the English farriers could discover their disorder, and administer any thing to their relief.

Last week the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for Chester county were opened and holden. And on Monday last the Quarter Sessions for Philadelphia county was assembled, and is yet sitting. The Common Pleas for Philadelphia city and county begins this day.

*Philadelphia, September 2, 1777.*

All Officers and Soldiers in this city, belonging to the Continental Army, whose duty it is to be at this time with their respective Corps, are desired to attend to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Barracks, in order to set off for Camp. Major Cropper is going with a party, and 'tis expected that officers and men going will join him at the time aforesaid.

*New-Castle County, ss.*

THIS day came Francis Alexander, a reputable resident in the county aforesaid, before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, and made oath, that he was an eye witness to several brutal ravages committed by the mercileſs troops of the Tyrant of Great-Britain on their late landing on the Head of Elk: That he particularly saw one of them, in the presence of divers others, ravish, or attempt violently to effect it, on the person of a young woman of spotless character, living at his house, notwithstanding her cries and resistance to the contrary; at the same time making use of severe menaces in case of refusal, and sundry other acts of barbarity he saw there perpetrated, shocking to humanity, and which cry aloud for vengeance. FRANCIS ALEXANDER.

*Sworn before me, this*
31*st August*, 1777, GEORGE LATTIMER.

The above deposition was taken in our presence,
WM. MAXWELL, B. G.
A. MARTIN, Col. 2d Batt. N. C. Troops.
THO. BLAND, Col. 1st Regt. L. D.

IN CONGRESS, *June* 14, 1777.

*Resolved*, That the FLAG of the United States be THIRTEEN STRIPES alternate red and white; that the Union be THIRTEEN STARS white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, *August* 27, 1777.

Congress took into consideration the report of the Committee on the mode of conducting the inquiry into the causes of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence; and into the conduct of the general officers in the Northern department at the time of the evacuation; whereupon

*Resolved*, That a committee of three members of Congress be appointed and authorised to correspond with public bodies, or private persons, by letter or otherwise, in this and the neighbouring States, in order to collect the clearest and fullest evidence of the state of the army in the Northern department, and also of the state of the troops, military stores and provisions, at the said posts, before and at the time when the evacuation was determined upon.

To call for and examine the minutes of the Council of War; and to enquire what orders were given, from time to time, by the Commander in Chief of that department.

To inquire particularly if the barracks and stores were destroyed or left standing.

To inquire of the Quarter-master-General, and Commissary-General, what quantity of provisions had been laid up at Ticonderoga, or near it, for the use of the garrison, and what measures were taken or taking for throwing in farther supplies.

To inform themselves, as fully as possible, of the number, appointment and movements of the enemy, from the time of their landing to the time of evacuating the fort; and also of the number, quality and condition of the garrison, and if any and what measures were taken to gain intelligence of the strength of the enemy, by the Commander in Chief, or the commanding officer at Ticonderoga.

To inquire of the Clothier General what clothing, from time to time, had been issued for the use of the Northern department; and from other public officers, into the expenditure of such general issues.

To inquire into the number, equipment, and behaviour of the militia, and the term of service for which they were engaged, at and before the time of the evacuation; into the situation and condition of the lines at Ticonderoga, and the fortifications upon Mount Independence. What works had been thrown up by the enemy, what posts they had taken, and the distance of their works; what orders had been given by the commanding officer for directing and regulating a retreat, and the manner in which the retreat was conducted; what orders were given relative to the sick, and what care taken of them. Whether any Continental troops, and what number, were at Albany, or in the neighbourhood, how long they had been there, and why they were not ordered to Ticonderoga.

To inquire into the number and size of cannon, and whether any were removed before the evacuation; the quantity and species of military stores; the state of the arms, both of the Continental soldiers and militia; whether the troops were furnished with bayonets, and whether there were any, and what number of, pikes or spears proper for defending lines.

That upon such inquiry and collection of facts, a copy of the whole be transmitted, by the said Committee, to General Washington, and that thereupon he appoint a court martial for the trial of the general officers who were in the Northern department when Ticonderoga and Mount Independence were evacuated, agreeable to the rules and articles of war.

*August* 28. Congress proceeded to the election of the Committee to collect evidence and facts relative to the evacuation of Ticonderoga, &c. and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Laurens, Mr. Richard Henry Lee, and Mr. John Adams, were elected.

*Published by order of Congress,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, *September* 2, 1777.

*Resolved*, That General WASHINGTON be directed to appoint a Court of Enquiry, relative to the late expedition by General Sullivan against the British forces on Staten-Island.

*Copy from the Journals,*
WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, Dep. Sec.

*** *The Paragraph in our last Paper respecting Colonel* ANTILL *proceeded from Mistake. The Gentleman who wrote it is sorry to wound the Reputation of an Officer upon mere Suspicion, and hopes that the Public will be so generous as to suspend their Censure, and judge of his Conduct when they are acquainted with the Particulars.*

*To the free and independent* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY thank you for the large number of votes you favoured me with for the Sheriff's Office at our last general election, although I was late in my application; and as I again offer myself a candidate for said office, have taken this usual method to request your votes at the next election in favour of

*Your obedient humble servant,*
105. JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

WHEREAS I am informed that several of my tenants, in the States of New-York and New-Jersey, have lately refused to pay their rents for the last year, under pretence that the lands have been sold by virtue of executions; AND as such sales if any there have been, must have been made without my knowledge, or any public notice that I have been able to discover and the very pretence must be a wicked fraudulent trick contrived to cover the property of the enemies of this country; I DO HEREBY give this public notice, forbidding all such tenants to pay the least regard to such pretended sales, or to take leases from, or to pay any rents to any other person than myself, or my attorney at their peril; and forewarning all persons from paying any sum or sums of money, on account of such pretended sales, at their own risque and peril. I have appointed my wife Sarah, Countess of Stirling, at Basken-ridge, to be my attorney during my absence. Given under my hand this first day of September, 1777. STIRLING.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the Constable of West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 19th of August last, a certain *James M'Connaughy*; he is about 6 feet 6 inches high, round shoulders, fair hair, which curls. Said *M'Connaughy* was on commitment for a rape. Whoever will secure him in any goal in this State, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN TANEY, Constable.

WANTED to RENT, a HOUSE suitable for Public Business (and if in Market-Street it would be most agreeable.) Any Person having such to rent, will meet with a good Tenant, and a reasonable Rent, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof.

*N. B.* To be sold, one Barrel of Pitch and four Barrels of Rosin; apply as above.

TO BE SOLD,

MARY-ANN FURNACE, with the lands thereunto belonging, situate on the waters of Codorus creek, in York county, about 18 miles from York-town, 3 miles from Hanover-town, and 44 miles from Baltimore; the Furnace in blast and good repair: There are about 100 acres of very good meadow made near the Furnace, and much more may be made on the lands belonging to her; near the Furnace stands a valuable over-shot grist-mill, and a saw-mill adjoining her; there are a number of valuable improvements on the lands, sundry ore-banks, and a large quantity of woodland.

SPRING-FORGE, with the lands thereunto belonging, situate on the same Creek, about 8 miles from the Furnace, nearer York-town; there are four fires and two hammers, in good repair, about 100 acres of extraordinary good meadow, adjoining the Forge, and a greater quantity may be made on the Forge lands; whereon are also sundry valuable improvements. A more particular description is unnecessary, as it is not expected that any person will purchase before he views the premises, which will be shewed by the Managers, or Richard M'Callister, Esq; of Hanover-town. For titles and terms, enquire of Colonel George Ross, of Lancaster, General Thompson, of Cumberland county, or George Stevenson, of Carlisle.

If the premises shall not be sold, by private sale, before Monday, the 6th day of October next, they will, on that day, be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Casper Rinaker, in Hanover-town, either together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. 155.

*Philadelphia, September 2, 1777.*

To be SOLD by the subscriber, living in Race-street,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, situate on Mahoning Creek, and about Half a Mile from the River Susquehanna, in Northumberland County, containing 310 Acres and 117 Perches. It is an excellent Piece of Land, well watered and timbered. Any Person that may be inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, and an indisputable Title will be given for the same, by SAMUEL GROFF.

*Philadelphia, Ninth-Month 1, 1777.*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS TAKEN, *last night, out of the pasture adjoining the dwelling-house of the subscriber, a certain large chestnut coloured Horse, about 16 years old, having one white foot behind and is lame therein, a small star in his forehead, trots fast and well, branded on the buttock with the letters A. F. the horse is well known in Germantown, and upper end of this town. Also likewise a new riding Chair, out of the chaise-house, with a leather top and curtains, light coloured cloth lining, the body of an olive green colour and the carriage red, with a cypher S.L.N. on the back, the gears old and lately repaired; supposed both to be taken at the same time. Whoever will bring them, or either of them, to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the reward of Twelve Dollars for the Chair and Eight Dollars for the Horse, and reasonable charges, paid by* SAMUEL MORRIS.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN *on Sunday night, the 31st of August, from the subscriber, living in Radnor township, Chester county, a bright bay MARE six years old last May, about 14 hands 3 inches high, good carriage, trots and canters well, a blaze down her face, both hind feet white, two white spots on the back of her ears, and a scar under her breast on the left side. Whoever will secure said mare and thief, so that the owner may get them again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward and Fifty Dollars for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by*

dragoons under your command, or ſerve as bat-horſes to the troops, together with as many ſaddles and bridles as can be found. The number of horſes requiſite, beſides thoſe neceſſary for mounting the regiment of dragoons, ought to be thirteen hundred. If you can bring more for the uſe of the army it will be ſo much the better; your parties are likewiſe to bring in waggons and other convenient carriages, with as many draught oxen as will be neceſſary to draw them, and all cattle fit for ſlaughter, milch cows excepted, which are to be left for the uſe of the inhabitants. Regular receipts in the form hereto ſubjoined are to be given in all places where any of the above mentioned articles are taken, to ſuch perſons as have remained in their habitations, and otherwiſe complied with the terms of General Burgoyne's manifeſto; but no receipts are to be given to ſuch as are known to be acting in the ſervice of the rebels. As you will have with you perſons perfectly acquainted with the abilities of the country, it may perhaps be adviſeable to tax the ſeveral diſtricts with the portions of the ſeveral articles, and limit the hours for the delivery; and, ſhould you find it neceſſary to move before ſuch delivery can be made, hoſtages of the moſt reſpectable people ſhould be taken to ſecure their following you the enſuing day. All poſſible meaſures to be uſed to prevent plundering. As it is probable that Capt. Sheerwood, who is already detached to the ſouthward, and will join you at Arlington, will drive in a conſiderable quantity of cattle and horſes to you, you will therefore ſend in the cattle to the army, with a proper detachment from Peter's corps to cover them, in order to diſencumber yourſelf—but you muſt always keep the regiment of dragoons compact. The dragoons themſelves muſt ride, and take care of the horſes of the regiment. Thoſe horſes which are detained for the uſe of the army, muſt be tied together by ſtrings of ten each, in order that one man may lead ten horſes. You will give the unarmed men of Peter's corps to conduct them, and inhabitants whom you can truſt. You muſt always take your camps in good poſitions, but at the ſame time where there is paſture; and you muſt have a chain of centinels around your cattle and horſes when grazing. Col. Skeene will be with you as much as poſſible, in order to aſſiſt you with his advice, to help you to diſtinguiſh the good ſubjects from the bad—to procure you the beſt intelligence of the enemy, and to chuſe thoſe people who are to bring me the accounts of your progreſs and ſucceſs.

When you find it neceſſary to halt for a day or two, you muſt always intrench the camp of the regiment of dragoons, in order never to riſk an attack or affront from the enemy. As you will return with the regiment of dragoons mounted, you muſt always have a detachment of Capt. Frazer's or Peter's corps in front of the column, and the ſame in the rear, in order to prevent your falling into an ambuſcade when you march through the woods.

You will uſe all poſſible means to make the country believe that the troops under your command are the advanced corps of the army, and that it is intended to paſs the Connecticut on the road to Boſton. You will likewiſe inſinuate that the main army from Albany is to be joined at Springfield by the corps of troops from Rhode-Iſland.

It is highly probable that the corps under Mr. Warner, now ſuppoſed to be at Mancheſter, will retreat before you; but ſhould they, contrary to expectation, be able to collect in great force, and poſt themſelves advantageouſly, it is left to your diſcretion to attack them or not; always bearing in mind that your corps is too valuable to let any conſiderable loſs be hazarded on this occaſion.

Should any corps be moved from Mr. Arnold's main army, in order to intercept your retreat, you are to take as ſtrong a poſt as the country will afford, and ſend the quickeſt intelligence to me, and you may depend upon my making ſuch a movement as ſhall put the enemy between two fires, or otherwiſe effectually ſuſtain you. It is imagined the progreſs of the whole of this expedition may be effected in about a fortnight, but every movement of it muſt depend upon your ſucceſs, in obtaining ſuch ſupply of proviſions as will enable you to ſubſiſt till your return to the army. In caſe you can get no more, and ſhould not the army be able to reach Albany before your expedition ſhould be compleated, I will find means to ſend you notice of it, and give your route another direction. All perſons acting in committee, or any officers under the directions of Congreſs, either civil or military, are to be made priſoners.

I heartily wiſh you ſucceſs, and have the honour to be, Sir, your's, J. BURGOYNE, Lieut. Gen.

*Head Quarters, Auguſt 9, 1777.*

*Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

---

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Dutch ſervant lad, named *George Silkenitter*, about 14 years of age, ſhort and thick, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair; had on a tow ſhirt, the ſleeves and collar flax linen, ſtriped tow trowſers, an old felt hat, no ſhoes; has cut the palm of his hand a reaping. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

*July 19, 1777.* ‖ 7 ſ 6. CONRAD WAGNER.

---

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 18th inſtant, at night, a likely black MARE, 3 years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands high, ſhod before, remarkable ſmall footed, near hind foot a little white between the fetlock and hoof; trots, paces, and gallops. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive the above reward; and for the mare only Eight Dollars, paid by

*July 22, 1777.* ‖ 7 ſ 6. BENJAMIN COTTMAN.

---

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, on the 12th inſtant, a light bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, three years old, trots natural, black mane, tail, and legs. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have *Six Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

*July 22, 1777.* ‖ 7 ſ 6. JOHN WILLIAMS.

---

*Philadelphia, Auguſt 12, 1777.*

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from General Woodford's Brigade, when encamped near Schuylkill, the 8th inſtant, a black HORSE, about 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, or thereabouts, not branded that I know of, ſhod before, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces natural, his near hip higher than the other, a good many white hairs in his tail. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him to Captain Henry Young, of the ſeventh Virginia regiment, or to Mr. Richard Claſſpoke, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below the Drawbridge, ſhall receive the above reward. BECKWITH BUTLER. ¶

---

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the plantation of Major MORTON GARRETT, near the Falls of Schuylkill, about 3 weeks ago, a black HORSE, 4 years old, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and one of his hind feet white up to his fetlock. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and will ſend him to the above plantation, or to LAWRENCE FAGAN, in Philadelphia, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid on delivery of the horſe. *Auguſt 9, 1777.* ¶

---

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at the Sign of the Buck, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, about ten days ago, a bright bay MARE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay reaſonable charges, and take her away. *Auguſt 9, 1777.* ¶ MARY MILLER.

---

*Reading, Hunterdon county, July 24, 1777.*

WAS taken up, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen by a travelling woman, A BAY HORSE. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying at the plantation of Jonas Ingham, in Saliſbury townſhip, Bucks county, to

¶ PATRICK M'GAVACK.

---

*Philadelphia, July 22, 1777.*

STRAYED away, the 14th inſtant, from off the Commons, of this city, a black COW, with a white face, and ſome black round her eyes, white belly, her horns turn inwards, and ſome white on her feet. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‖ ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

---

*CAME ſome time ago to the ſeat of William Hamilton, Eſq; on Schuylkill, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, heavy with Foal; and a bay GELDING, about 13 hands high; as this is the ſecond time of advertiſing, the owner or owners are requeſted to apply, in three weeks from the date hereof, prove property, pay charges, and take them away; otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame.* July 22. ‖ 7 ſ 6. ARTHUR MULLAN.

---

*Eighth-Month 13, 1777.*

HOUSE BREAKING AND ROBBERY.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Seventh-day night laſt, ſeveral Robberies were committed near the borders of Bucks and Philadelphia counties, by a gang of five armed villains, who broke into a number of houſes, committing great outrages, and behaving in a very inſolent manner, uttering many horrid oaths and imprecations, with frequent threats againſt the lives of thoſe they robbed, and of others in their families.

They began about evening at the houſe of Jonathan Walton, in Bucks county, from whom they took upwards of 100l. in caſh, and deſtroyed many of his valuable papers. They went next to the houſe of Jonathan Jarret, whom they found in bed, from which they dragged and tied him; they further threatened to hang him, and to ſhoot a young woman in the houſe, and inſulted the reſt of his family. Having robbed him of what money they found in his drawers, they then proceeded to John Yerkes's, whom they alſo dragged out of bed. Finding, however, that this was not the houſe they were in queſt of, they enquired for William Jarret's, where they came, it being now near midnight. They ſet about to ſplit open the door with an axe, and calling for Jarret by name, threatened his life; whereupon he was prevailed with by his wife to withdraw himſelf before they had forced an entrance, and elude their intentions. On getting into the houſe, they demanded a light, which having got, they began to ſearch for him, but without effect. Two of them employed in this buſineſs entered the room of a young man, who lived in the houſe, and whom they obliged to riſe; the foremoſt of them being armed with a pitching axe, and he that followed with a piſtol in one hand and a bayonet in the other, they tied his hands and ordered him to go down ſtairs before them, where the reſt of the party were employed in guarding the doors, they then proceeded to the errand which had brought them here, of robbing the houſe. With a loaded piſtol pointed at the breaſt of the miſtreſs of the houſe, they ordered her to open her deſk, rumaged her drawers and took what money they found, amounting to 17l. in continental bills, a ſilver ſpoon, a ſhirt and broad brim beaver hat, of William Jarret's; they then returned again up ſtairs into his room, and robbed the young man, whom they left under guard of the party below, of one fine ſhirt, a Barcelona handkerchief, and ſix pounds in money, in a worked pocket-book, which, after breaking the lock, they took out of his cheſt. They next proceeded to the apartment of a woman who had hired lodgings in the houſe; with a piſtol preſented as before, they ordered her to open a trunk, and ſtole from her a tea-ſpoon marked M H, and an elegant ſilver ſugar baſket, open work, of bars croſſed with a running vine; on the top of the handle, which was like that of a bucket, the name of Jane Tyler was engraved; and likewiſe a pair of ſciſſars with a ſilver chain, marked M H; they alſo demanded her money, but the children of the houſe ſcreaming and making a loud noiſe, they hurried off without waiting for the money. They then proceeded to the houſe of Joſeph Kinderdine, for whom they aſked by name, and compelled the perſon, whoſe hands they had tied, to accompany them. They robbed him of fifty pounds in money, including twenty ſilver dollars, a handkerchief, and ſome ſmall articles; then untying the young man's hands, they diſmiſſed him and went off.

The ringleader appeared to be about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a ſlender active make, a thin long viſage, long noſe, bold impudent look, his hair black and clubbed, and about 30 years of age, as near as could be judged; he had on a ſmall ſtriped linen waiſtcoat, leather breeches and thread ſtockings; he was quick and lively in his motions, remarkably talkative, and a great ſwearer. The next moſt active perſon, who was armed with piſtol and bayonet, was a well ſet ſquare ſhouldered man, about 5 feet 8 or perhaps 9 inches high, and full viſage; he wore his own hair and a dirty hunting ſhirt. Of the remaining three, who, as well as the former, appeared to be nearly of the ſame age with the firſt mentioned, one of them wore a blue regimental coat, turned up with white lapels and white cuffs. Two of the three had guns, and one of them a tomahawk; they had alſo amongſt them one or more Highland dirks. As the three laſt continued for the moſt part without doors, a further deſcription of their dreſs and perſons cannot be given at this time; but if a judgment can be formed from their ſpeech, they were all Iriſhmen.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid robbers, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above ſum, of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars, or Forty Dollars for the ringleader, and Twenty for each of the reſt, paid by *Jonathan Walton, Jonathan Jarret, William Jarret, Joſeph Kinderdine.*

If the ſilver ſugar baſket, ſciſſars, chain or tea-ſpoons, are offered for pawn or ſale, it is deſired they may be ſtopped, for which a reward of Ten Dollars will be given, by WILLIAM and JONATHAN JARRET.

*N. B.* The above men were ſeen next day paſſing by the tavern, on the Swedes Ford road, where it croſſes the Valley Forge road, going towards Lancaſter. ‖ 30s.

---

*Auguſt 9, 1777.*

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 26th of May laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, about 4 years old, between 12 and 13 hands high, a bald face, 3 white legs, and is lame in the right ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof, by MARTIN MILLER. †

---

*Philadelphia, Auguſt 25, 1777.*

THE Creditors of Andrew Fitzſimons, late of this city, are once more deſired to bring in their ſeveral accounts, properly authenticated, before the tenth of September next, to the ſubſcriber, in Arch-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, and receive their reſpective balances, or a dividend thereon.

BERNARD FEARIS.

*N. B.* Thoſe who neglect to bring in their accounts in proper time, will be conſidered as having given up the debt. ¶

---

*Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.* } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty, for taking cognizance of and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels, made purſuant to the Reſolves of the honourable Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port, will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 12th day of September next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Charles Alexander, Eſq; Commander of the Delaware frigate (who, as well, &c.) againſt the ſchooner, or veſſel, called the Pearle's Tender, burthen about 50 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, guns, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſchooner, &c. or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. *By order of the Judge,*

*Auguſt 26, 1777.* ¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

---

*Waterford townſhip, Gloucester county, July 31, 1777.*

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe wench, named *Hannah*, of a middle ſize; had on, when ſhe went away, a blue ſerge petticoat, moſs coloured jacket, without ſleeves, tow ſhift and apron; took with her a fine ſhift, a blue quilt, a pair of white ſtuff ſtays, a white handkerchief; it is thought ſhe has made towards Philadelphia; ſhe formerly belonged to one Moore, a barber, in Front-ſtreet; it is thought ſhe has other clothes with her. Whoever ſecures her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† 7 ſ 6. ISAAC HORNER.

---

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at Cantwell's Bridge, New-Caſtle county, about the 12th of July laſt, a ſmall dark bay MARE, low in fleſh, about 6 years old, near 14 hands high, a natural pacer, travels wide behind, has a thin mane and ſwitch tail, low before, wags her head, and is ewe-necked. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo as the owner mey get her again, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and for the mare and thief, if convicted, the ſum of Five Pounds, paid by JOHN ENOS. § 5s.

---

STRAYED away, about the 1ſt of June laſt, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, and State of Pennſylvania, a large black Milch COW, if any mark it is not remembered. Whoever ſecures ſaid Cow, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo as he may have her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

*July 17, 1777.* ‖ 7 ſ 6. JOHN ALEXANDER.

---

*July 10, 1777.*

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of PATRICK PORTER, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the Executor; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their reſpective accounts properly proved, and they ſhall be adjuſted. § WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Executor.

---

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Saucon townſhip, Northampton county, a brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, is marked with VS, trots and paces, and is about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her from the tavern of HENRY ALLES.

*July 17, 1777.* ‖ 7 ſ 6.

---

A CERTAIN *Margaret Downey*, late from *Ireland*, deſires to inform her brothers, *Thomas* and *Walter Downey*, that ſhe lives with her uncle *David Hunter*, near the Croſs-roads, New-London, Cheſter county; ſhe likewiſe deſires them to come and ſee her as ſoon as convenient, or let her know where they live, that ſhe may go to them. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

---

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in North Milford Hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the night of the third of July laſt, a light dun MARE, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, a natural trotter, newly ſhod, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead; ſhe has a remarkable white piece of hair above her foretop, which extends acroſs to the root of her ear. Whoever takes up the mare and thief, ſo as the owner may have his mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only Eight Dollars, paid by PETER BAULDEN. ‖ 7 ſ 6r

---

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from on board the Franklin armed boat, under my command, the following deſerters, viz. *William Burkitt*, an Engliſhman, 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, formerly lived between Cheſter and Marcus-Hook, by trade a taylor. *William Denton*, born in America, 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black hair, dark complexion, down look, and ſerved his time near Morris-river. *James Nagle*, born in the Weſt of Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſpeaks very much on the brogue, and is freckled in the face. *John Lann*, born in Ireland, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout made; ſuppoſed to be gone in company with *James Nagle*, towards Lancaſter or Baltimore. *Edward Ridgeway*, born in Philadelphia, 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, by trade a houſe-carpenter; has a wife and child living in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, but ſuppoſe he will move his family to Germantown or elſewhere. Whoever takes up the above deſerters, and ſecures them in any priſon, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, or Twelve Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by NATHAN BOYS, Captain.

*N. B.* All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forbid at their peril to harbour them, as they may expect to be dealt with according as the law directs. ‖ 10s.

---

*Weſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, July 30, 1777.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the 15th day of May laſt, a dark bay MARE, 3 or 4 years old, about 14 hands high, her hind feet white. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‖ 7 ſ 6. THOMAS KENADY.

---

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Hill-town townſhip, Bucks county (near John Kelly's) about the middle of July laſt, a red COW, with a white face, ſome white on the belly, no ear-mark, ſhe gives milk. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOHN WEST.

---

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 29th of July, at night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, black mane and tail, trots and paces, three years old; ſhe has lately had a cut on her back. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo as the owner may get her again, and the thief convicted, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars, and reaſonable charges, for the mare only, paid by CHARLES PORTER. ¶

---

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.